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BOSTON RECORDER.

MARTIN MOORE, AND ERASMUS D. MOORE, EDITORS.) RICHARD S. STORRS, D. D., ASSISTANT EDITOR.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1844.

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THURS DAY, DECEMBER 12, 1844.

September 13, DESIGNATE SERVICE

FREIGHT SPECIAL STREET STREET

Boston Recordet.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12 1844.

PROSPECTUS.

The Boeron Reconpus bas nearly o another year,—the twenty-ninth of its exist ence, and its conductors feel called upon grate fully to acknowledge their indebtedness to terprise, and blessed their efforts to do good in

It has been a year of unexpected prosperity, a that while the outlays for the paper have much exceeded those of former years, the returns have been ample and astisfactory. While by study and toil, we have aimed to make our journal a useful and welcome visiter to the sands who receive it, they have extended to us a measure of confidence and patronage for which we are grateful, and which gives us the strongest assurances in respect to the future.

Justice to ourselves and our readers require in enlargement of our paper, and an inc circulation warrants the measure. We sha erefore commence the thirtieth volume of th Recorder upon a sheet of more ample dimer t any additional charge to our sub scribers. The dress of the paper will also be in some respects improved, though we believe that even now its mechanical execution is inferior to

The Boston Recorder is the oldest religious paper in the country, and with the interests of religion for the last thirty years it has been closely identified. With tho usands it has been liar friend from their childhood, and multitudes more-fathers and mothers in Israel, have made it a choice companion in the downhill of life. Old and cherished associations therefore will do their share, in making the Recorder welcome to the firesides both of the fathers and

considerations,—the literary and religious charac-ter of the paper itself. Beyond its intrinsic merits it can have little to hope for from an intelligent public, and nothing beyond this can we desi f our aims be at all benevolent. We shall therefore address ourselves anew to the business of making such a paper as is demanded by ministers, churches, christian families, and the general interests of benevolence.

We hardly need say that our journal will be firm supporter of those institutions, doctrines, and usages, which are peculiarly puritan and congregational, and which are associated in New Enggational, and which are associated in New Eng-land, with all that is most sacred in the past, and dear to the heart of piety.

Missions, both domestic and foreign, have found in the Recorder from the beginning a fast

friend. It began when missionary movement were in their infancy, caught their first impulse and has grown up with them. We shall take care to perpetuate an intimacy thus early formed and strengthened year by year. If to any department we give an excess of attention, it will be to home interests. To the American churches is committed in a peculiar manner, the care of their own country, and in the work of building up the waste places and planting all over our broad territory the institutions of re-ligion, the Recorder will be found a prompt and active agent. Such it has been, and nev

more so, than during the past year.

Of popery we shall not lose sight for a day Itself artful, powerful, and having for its natur al allies all that is infidel and licentious in ou country, it becomes a formidable enemy, and one whose disguised and deep hatred of ou religious and civil institutions and efforts to overthrow them, can only be detected and thwart ed by a sleepless vigilance. Nearly every ried with it notes of warning on this subject, and by the grace of God we shall still do what we can to call the attetion of our fellow citizen to the spirit and movements of the Man of Sin tion with this subject we shall keep In connection with this subject we shall keep our readers fully informed of the movements of well as of the Romanizing tendencies of the

English Establishment.

Slavery already knows what to expect at our with it politically, but by every moral means we shall steadily oppose a system of wicked-ness which diagraces our country, and which is as ruinous to its millions of victims as it is of ve to Heaven. God forbid that we should look quietly upon the oppressions of this nation,
-that we should see and suffer them without earnest and unceasing remonstrance. We say nothing here for effect, for on this subject if on

ance. Subbath school efforts, and the interests of have all the encouragement and co-operation

which it is in our power to give. We shall aim to carry out in a of great and common interest which can be best managed in the open field of debate, and concerning which kind and manly argument is de-manded by the interests of truth. When therefore we give place to sentiments to which neither we, nor perhaps many of our readers can ascent, our motives we trust will be appre-

Upon the family and agricultural departments tion, aiming always at adaptation and practical

Of secular and political intelligence, home and foreign, we shall give from week to week just that in kind and amount which is judged of the highest interest, and especially of le lative and congressional news we shall not be sparing. Our enlarged sheet will enable us to do more in this department than we have hitherto done. Of home and foreign corresponden we shall also avail ourselves as opportunity and

and principles, by which we hope in good faith to be governed, we shall begin the lab year, commending our enterprise to the dispose of a gracious Providence, and to the intelligence

piety and good sense of the christian public-To our local agents, friends and patrona, we can only say in a word, do for our subscription sever is consistent with your oppo and sense of propriety. We can visit of atively few places ourselves, either in person or by proxy, and neither should we dare to rely upon the permanent results of a ferred system of agency. But a cheerful and prompt co-operation we do need, and solicit on the part of all

COLPORTEUR MEETING AT PARK STREET

A highly important meeting was held in Park street meeting-house on Sabbath evening last, in behalf of the American Tract Society, and with reference especially to the department of colportage. Rev. Mr. Cook, Secretary of the Tract Society at New York, was present, and ted the audience with a statement of the operations of the Society. He began by re-peating a remark of a political friend of his, that nce had taught him to trust less to polit Gospel diffused—sent down to the masses of the poeple. Political expedients touch but the surface of the evil. Law is what the people make it; a a corrupt people will have corrupt laws and cor-rupt legislation. Universal evangelization, no

ess than eternal vigilance, is the price of liberty. Mr. C. observed that whatever action worldly nen might adopt for the interests and safety the country, it was all surface seek as long as the foreign population was neglected. The American Tract Society had sought to reach this portion of the population as far as its means allowed. Some years since it effected upon the volume enterprise, and three years and a half since, looking out upon the land and upon the millions who swarm to this country from foreign shores, and inquiring what mo could be done, it adopted the colporteur system It commenced in this city, at a public meeting and two young men were deputed to labor it Indiana and Kentucky. They were not known as colporteurs; the name was adopted afte

A year after this the speaker made an excursion through the West, and his attention was called to the fact that the land was filled with will do their share, in making the Recorder called to the fact that the land was filled with welcome to the firesides both of the fathers and fermans. In Cincinnati, they compose one fourth of the population, and in the whole country they number not less than a million and a half. Mr. C. on entering Cincinnati, inquired for a man who was fit to do the work of a colpo teur among the Germans. God brought him ac quainted with such an one-a German, thirtyfive years a Romanist, but now converted. He described to Mr. C. his conversion. He was described to Mr. C. his conversion. He was sick, became serious, and felt that he was a sinner, and that all was wrong. As soon as he was able he went to his priest and told him he wanted a Bible. You can't have one, was the reply. I want a Bible, said the German, and I will give you five dollars for one. The Bible is not for such men as you, said the priest. will give you twenty dollars for one,-upon with imprecations on his head. Then, said he to Mr. C., I went to God for a Bible, and the next day I met a lady and asked her where I could get a Bible, and of her I obtained one for a trifle. This man was so persecuted by the Romanists that he left the place, and has

> since labored most zealously and efficiently a Mr. C. spoke of the Irish,-thought we were too much inclined to rank them all in one class. Many of them are protestants in feeling, excel-lent men, and their sympathies are with us in respect to our institutions. By proper means they may be brought to take a decided stand. Many of the priests even are inclined to Protestantism, and one object of the Tract Society is to employ suitable sgencies for enlightening these people,

with their own secret convictions. Mr. C. gave a highly interesting sketch in detail, of the labors of colporteurs in various parts of the country, and of the striking interpositions of divine Providence in raising up suit-able men. He spoke of this work as permanent what God the Lord shall speak—and to be a in its influence. The colporteur may disappear, but the books will remain, to tell upon the interests especially of the great valley.

Mr. C. closed his impressive address, by in-

troducing to the audience a large folio volume, which he found in the family of Dr. Rouse, a German, in the interior of Pennsylvania, the book having been in the family a hundred years. the Foreign Evangelical Society in France and book having been in the family a hundred years. Canada, of the Christian Alliance in Italy, as It was printed at Eisleben, Germany, in 1554. ins the writings of Luther from 1516 to 1529. In the fore part of the book are nu-English Establishment.

Slavery already knows what to expect at our hands. It has had our hearty condemnation and will continue to receive it. We meddle not with it politically, but by every moral means side is Christ crowned with thorns, and on the opposite page is the Pope receiving his triple crown. Turn a leaf or two, and you see on the left page the Savior washing his disciple's feet, and on the right the cardinals and crowned heads kissing the pope's toe. Again on one side is Christ entering Jerusalem, riding on an ass, and on the other is the Pope moving in state any, as our readers know, we speak the things to the auto da Fe of heretics. Again we see the Savior driving the money changers out of the temple, and in contrast with this, the Pope selling indulgencies. And finally, we have pictured forth, the Savior ascending in triumph to heaven, and in the same view the Pope with ing is an article of their creed; "We believ hideous attendants, going down to his own that Theological Seminaries, Sunday school rout in a proper spirit, russion. This principle called to his aid in his fierce contest with the the principle of free discussion. This principle called to his aid in his fierce contest with the must have its limitations, but there are subjects papel beast. They were bold strokes, and likely to concentrate upon himself, if any thing could do it, all the thunders of the vatican. But Luther would have his own way, and by picturing forth the mother of abominations and her door he doubtless accomplished much. Mr. C. que ried whether it might not be well for some one who has the means, to reprint these plates, and bring them under the eyes of the American

people, both natives and foreigners. There are many more of them than we have described. Rev. Mr. Kink followed Mr. C. in a mos forcible and effective address. He spoke of the seculiar circumstances in which we are placed

and of our consequent peculiar duties.

1. We have no provision by law for the religious cultivation of the people. We have no pastors but such as the people support by their free will offerings. This is well, but then it im-

poses upon us a peculiar duty.

2. Another peculiarity of our country is, the heterogeneous character of its population, requir-ing peculiar agencies for its improvement and ion. When our fathers came to this country, they brought with them intelligence, and try, they brought with them intelligence, and oneness of purpose. With few exceptions they were highly caltivated and improved, and such agencies as we are now adopting would then have been preposterous. Just as preposterous would it be for as to confine to our present heterogeneous population, the institutions and measures of sixty years ago.

3. We have a rapidly augmenting popula tion,—engmenting against intelligence, against religion, against a home, American feeling. 4. The field is inviting to errorista.

At is all expeed set, and cantoned one to ony lord bishops. I have no sympathy with an inducriminate abase of symbols of the Rousish church. There are men among these who are ashamed of the lies, and deceptions of that church. I speak what I know. There are men among them,—priests, who want the open Bible Would that they had more courage. There are two great principles on which we

There are two great principles on which we are to act, viz., let live, and live. We say to the sts, we will let you live, but we will live. Romanism has got to be measured and weighed, and go for what it is worth. I am not afraid of that church's having religious liberty. But that church is employed as the instigator of a great political movement. Mr. K. adduced proof of this fact, and added that Rome has no changed its religion. In evidence of this he read extracts from the speech of Sir C. Eardly Smith before the late jubilee meeting of on Missionary Society-a speech the most of which we published some weeks since from the London Patriot. Mr. K. introduced r points of great interest, and dwelt upon importance of the colporteur system meeting the peculiar duties growing out of our peculiar condition, and his whole address left the impression, deep and abiding we should think, that instead of any withdrawing of confidence from this mode of operating upon our foreign population, every thing that can be done ought to be done, to give it increased efficiency. We have given but the outlines of the addresses made, and less still of the moral effect produced upon the immense audience by and pertinent remarks by Dr. Jenks, the meeting was closed with the doxology and the benedic

HOME MISSIONS. Notices from the Home Missionary for Dec

MISSOURI. Twenty-two have been added by pro

and during which nineteen cases of hopeful occurred. "It was truly a refresh-

heart-rending tones, he is unable to meet it.

Sarannah .- Six have been added to one of two churches under Rev. Mr. Carson's charge, and two more, hopefully converted.

WISCONSIN.

A missionary relates the following fact. papal girl said recently to a protestant lady by she is employed, 'I wonder why our priest does not allow us to read the Bible; he old my father the other day, that he had better sell his Bible, as it was not a good book and would injure him.' The lady replied, 'Be-cause it is probable if you read the Bible, you cannot remain papists.' The girl then asked with surprise, 'Is that the reason?' same missionary states, that one of the most sensible men of that communion, has for years regularly attended his meetings, and occasionally expressed his views, and led in prayer. Though he has not entirely left his church,

new man in the spirit and temper of his mind.

If any are disposed to consider the state of
the Romanista hopeless, let them ponder facts like these-and they are occurring with increased frequency-and cherish the assurance that the Lord will bless the means of grace appropriately used with Catholics, as certainly as

if used with other men. ILLINOIS.

Twelve have been added to the churches uner the care of Rev. J. Wood, of Littlemuddy, during the last quarter-most of them by letter. Mercics and judgments are interwroughtsickness ravaging the community—and God yet showing himself merciful and gracious. Mr. Wood of Manchester, states that the last three months have been the most distressing in that section of Illinois. Not a family has esple have been quickened to greater diligenceand only one sinner has hopefully been brought

GEORGIA. The anti-missionary, or "hard shelled" Baptists as they are called, are collecting their sentiments with a view to publication. The follow-Unions, Baptist State Conventions, Missionary Bible, Tract and Temperance societies, with their whole train of connexions, and kindred institutions are corrupt, unscriptural, without foundation in the word of God, and therefore proper." They act with consistency-and unicate any of their members who may he induced to unite with any of the societi med! The Lord forgive them, for they kno

not what they do.

KENTUCKY. The Rev. J. Black informs of several two o three days meetings which he had attended in different parts, with favorable results,—hopeful naversions—arrangements for permanent reaching—the organization of a church of eight mbers at Tomkinsville with a prospect of arly additions, are among the visible fruits of

his labors. In the same region, some 15 months ago, the Campbellites immersed nearly 120 persons. "One man being at work threw down his tools and apron and said- Well they are all joining the church,' and swore that he would go be baptized too; accordingly he did so, and in less than half an hour afterwards was 'buried in the liquid wave.' "Wherever these men go, and is therefore liable to at least six years in they create a moral dread—Sabbaths become awfully desecrated, prayer meetings and Sab-hath schools come to naught, and every healthful institution languishes and dies.

INDIANA.

At Vevay and vicinity, Rev. Mr. Wasson labors diligently and not without effect—through "my family and other friends urge me not to means of Bible classes, Sabbath schools, Bible press." Nothing appears before Mr. T. but im distribution and preaching. The little church has but nineteen members, ten of which have joined under Mr. W.'s ministry. His congrega-5. The population is concentrating where the means of religious influence are most limited.

of the poverty and ignorance of the first settlers.

Though first settled, is falls quite in the rear o the more recently settled parts of the state, in point of enterprise, social habits and intelligence. This may well illustrate the important ing over the whole area of the wests states, as early as possible, and at any required expense, such an influence as the eastern churches would rejoice to see covering every portion of the land THE TREASURY.

It is exhausted. Arrearages to missionaries are rapidly accumulating. The society is in circumstances requiring immediate relief. Those who are laboring in the field, smid sickness and privation, must suffer intensely if their dues are not paid them; for the society will not, dare not run in debt. It depends on the free will offerings of its patrons from month to month, and can go no further in its payments than they enable it to do. God of heaven! Open wide all hearts and hards. Nine new missionsries received appointments, during the month of October, and sixteen were reappointed.

The Treasurer of the Society acknowledges

the receipt of \$4,105,39, during the same period—beside some \$1200 received by the western and central agencies, and various donations of

MR. SOUTHGATE

AND THE MISSIONARIES AT CONSTANTINOPLE The uncourteous and unchristian course adopted by Mr. Southgate toward the American missionaries at Constantinople, is but too well known to our readers. It admits of no "vindication " on scriptural principles. It gives u pain to refer to it, as an exhibition of imperfec tion and sin in one who claims to be a ministe of the Lord Jesus Christ. But it seems neces sary to the fair character of our miss and five by letter, to the Rev. Mr. Noel's church in Ray Co. during the year, beside three more to a German church, where he ministers one Sabbath a month. Sickness in his own Mr. Southgate, and the principles on which they and the families of his people has hindered him much, but the Lord has at the same time comnen who count not their lives dear to then

Henry Co.—In August, the brethren of the Presbytery met with one accord, and held a protracted meeting of a week—a meeting that "living epistles of Christ, known and read of all men"—and as far above the reproaches and calumnies of their prelatical assailant, as are the ing and, glorious time." "A general anxiety charges of Mr. S. is as full as it could be made reather the Macedonian cry comes to him in most with only a part of his pamphlet before them—and what is wanting in their "reply," is suppressent of a missionary to build them up. But while the Macedonian cry comes to him in most before them—and what is wanting in their "reply," is suppressent of a missionary to build them up. But while the Macedonian cry comes to him in most before them—and what is wanting in their "reply," is suppressed by the editor, from their previous correspondence with the Board. It is entirely satisfactory; and if sometimes, though rare of the pamphlet before them—and what is wanting in their "reply," is suppressed by the editor, from their previous correspondence with the Board. It is entirely satisfactory; and if sometimes, though rare of the pamphlet before them—and what is wanting in their "reply," is suppressed by the editor, from their previous correspondence with the Board. It is entirely satisfactory; and if sometimes, though rare of the pamphlet before them—and what is wanting in their "reply," is suppressed by the editor, from their previous correspondence with the Board. It is entirely satisfactory; and if sometimes, though rare of the pamphlet before them—and what is wanting in their "reply," is suppressed by the editor, from their previous correspondence with the Board. It is entirely satisfactory; and if the pamphlet before them—and what is wanting in their "reply," is suppressed by the editor, from their previous correspondence with the Board. with only a part of his pamphlet before th factory; and if sometimes, though rarely, it breathes the spirit of indignation, it is no other spirit than Paul breathed toward the Judaizing teachers, when they interfered with his labor in the manner of Mr. Southgate. The "reply as a whole, is calm, dignified, clear, and con vincing—and will serve to elevate the charac-ter of the missionaries in the eyes of all reflect-

ing and pious men. It is hardly necessary to add, that the whole of this controversy has arisen, from the per-verse disposition of our episcopal brethren, to make more of the *forms* of religion than of the substance-to place the "three orders" of the ministry, on higher ground than the essential doctrines of christianity. A fatal error! One among the most unhappy delusions that ever seized on the human mind! We cannot do less than commend the " Reply of the missions aries" to the earnest and solemn attention of all who wish to learn the truth, and do what they can to sustain it before the world.

IRELAND .- It is said by Rev. Mr. Smith, nissionary of the "Congregational Union" of England and Wales, in Ireland, that a salutary change is in progress in that priest-ridden is many of the Roman Catholics not only attend on the preaching of protestants, but search the Scriptures to see whether these things are so, and yield assent to them, and testant churches.

A NEW CANON.—The episcopal church at its late general convention, adopted a new canon or rule in regard to the ordination of deacons, or the lowest class of preachers in the church— by which the bishops are authorized, at the request of the convention of the diocese, to or-dain men to this office, who are pious, and poesecond of extraordinary talents, though dustitu caped sickness. Still, very few of God's peo-ple have been quickened to greater diligence— These men are to labor in the southern and CR, &C.

> REVIVALS .- Precious revivals are enjoyed in many parts of North Carolina, and numbers have passed from death unto life. In West Tennessee also, there is a shaking among the dry bones. And in Alabams, several places are favored with the effusions of the Holy Spirit

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS. Liverpool, has been purchased by the Roman Catholics for £2,700 sterling. The Romanists boast that this is first church in England which they have gained over since the Refor

Bishop of Jerusalem, is not yet filled up-£6000 more are wanting to make it produce £600 per nnum, the proposed salary of the bishop. THE ASSRESATE of contributions to the support of missions, by the episcopal church of this country, during the last three years, was

THE FUND necessary for the support of the

preceding years. A ROMAN CATHOLIC PAPER ESSURES IN eaders that the Bible in the schools will have to be laid in the tomb of the capulets, with mil lerism, magnetism, clairvoyance, phrenology, &c. Shall it be so? Will protestants permit it?

Ma. Torner's Conviction.—It is generally

\$190,000, or 22,000 more than during the thre

the penitentiary. His council have moved for an arrest of judgment, on the ground of a legal defect in the indictment, but neither Mr. T. nor his friends believe that this will be of any avail to him. Bomething has also been said of a motion for a new trial, but this, Mr. T. says, I aws of Maryland,—laws that convert men and women into property,—that violently despoil them of the liberty which is theirs as truly as it

| Agree | "my family and other friends urge me not to

is ours, and by the most heaven-originated title. In the view of such lyes it is a crime to be free,
—a crime for these who have and can preduce from God, a title to the needees, to plead that title.

Do not such laws contravene Heaven's appointment? Do they not stand on the statute book in open and impious violation of unalterable right? These are the laws which Mr. Torrey has violated. In doing it has he outraged ju-tice? Has he trod down men's rights? Has? breasted Heaven's authority? Has he shown to the world a soul blotched and blackened with to the world a soul blotched and blackeesed with iniquity? What does eternal truth answer? What does conscience say? What response comes ever from our country's constitution? Imprudent Mr. Torrey may have been, unwise, indiscreet, rash, but these are not penitentiary offences, nor offences which ought to cut off a fellow being in distress from all human sympathy fellow being in distress from all human sympathy and sid. The man who fell among theves might have been insprudent, but was that a reason why priests and Levites and Samaritans should pass by on the other side? Not so do we read the law of love. Unquestionably Mr. T. is the victim of law,—violated law, but it is a law of oppression, of blood,—a law which finds no countenance in one attribute of God nor in any precept of his word. The execution of such laws falls with comparative lightness on the soul. But what a condition of things i it in our country that requires such a penalty! O slavery! slavery! Thy work is evil. Thou convertest half the nation into a prison house and he who turns a key or starts a bolt mus feel thy vengeance. Having such dominions to guard, thou must sit, with the eternal vigilance of law at every avenue by which thy victims might come to the air of freedom. But justice nercy, all the elements of truth, will fight against thee, till thy prison walls are throw

REV. J. P. KNOX, late of Utica, has bee ppointed agent of the American Bible Socie for the states of New Jersey and Delaware

own and thy bars broken.

Da. Connelly, an episcopal minister at Natchez, smitten with the Oxford mania, has turned papist, divorced his wife, and sent he

A TRANSPLANTER .- The article on Congre gationalism on our first page, by a "Transplant er," should be read. It shows that at least in one instance, Congregationalism has had a vig-orous growth out of New England.

MOTHER'S ASSISTANT.-We would call the tention of our readers to the six PRIZES ofered by the Mother's Assistant and Young Lady's Friend. The terms, &c., will be found in r advertising columns.

the Tract Society in the mouth of two or three witnesses, has been condemned, it is but just that a public verdict be withheld till counter testi-mony is heard. All is not yet known, and we ask for the Society a suspense of judgment, till investigations now in progress are finished. A week or two may work a change little dreamer

The Rev. Mr. Towns will preach a dis course, especially addressed to young men, on their obligations to their country, next Saboath morning, at Hall No. 1, Tremont Temple. the place of worship of the North Union church

MR. FAIRCHILD'S PAMPHLET.

To the Editors of the Boston Recorder. In your paper of Nov. 28, you notice a pamphlet recently published by Mr. Fairchild, in which he professes "to expose the treatment which he has received from the deacons in South Boston and others." Being thus particularly alluded to in your paper, we sak the privilege of saying, that in deciding not to go into any formal reply to that book at present, we would by no means be understood as admitting the truth of the charges others." Being thus particularly sluded to in your paper, we ask the privilege of saying, that in deciding not to go into any formal reply to that book at present, we would by no means be understood as admitting the truth of the charges therein brought against us. We have abundant materials both in documentary evidence and oral testimony to set theer amsters in a very different light. But we do not believe the christian public desire such publications, and we have no wish to increase their numbers. We do not think the great cause of the Redeemer would be benefited thereby. We think the public generally who have read that pamphlet will assent to the justice of the following memarks in a late religious paper, relating to a different case. "A man with a good cause to vindicate is generally satisfied with making a clear and strong case in his own defence. A man with a bad one generally leaves his own case with a slight notice, and falls to abusing his neighbors. He is at great pains to show that the opposite winces is malicious, and has been a long time his enemy."

We think it sufficient for the christian public to bear in mind, that Mr. F. does not pretend to assert that we knew a syllable about the painful case, on which he has had a hearing before a Council, until more than face years after it was a charged upon him by the individual mostly interested; and therefore we could have had no part in any conspiracy relating to it. That Council we understand was mainly, if not entirely, of his own selection, and after a long and atter than face years after it was a charged upon him by the individual mostly interested; and therefore we could have had no part in any conspiracy relating to it. That Council we understand was mainly, if not entirely, of his own selection, and after a long and the case of the following and the propose of the following and the pr

munity are wont to place confidence, have been coavinced by perusing this very book. Until, therefore, that decision is reversed by some competent tribunal, we do not feel called upon to make any farther reply. That the God of peace may heal the wounds made by this painful case, is our earnest desire and fervent prayer. We are more anxious for this, than that we may personally be cleared from reproach.

The Deacons of the Phillips Church, South Bo

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Messas. Epiroas:—I have noticed a discussion in progress in the public papers touching the proceedings of this society, in which I feel, (as doubtless many New England Congregationalists do) a deep interest. The report of the committee of the synod of New York and New Jersey, and the reply of Rev. Mr. R. I have read. The committee certainly deserve many thanks for the labors they have bestowed, and the facts they have presented.

Many Preblyterians and Congregationalists have long felt that it is due to the cause of truth that a larger share of their means and energies should be turned into a channel through which more distinctive views of the Gospel may be spread abroad. The recent developments, touching the controlling influence exercised by other denominations in the Treet Society, must deepen these feelings.

The committee of synod, so doubt are abundantly examples to dispose of Mr. R.'s communication in the proper manner. In the mean time, I wish most respectfully, to make a few inquiries, which I will thank you, or any of the officers or friends of the Tract Society at Boston or New York, to answer as soon as convenient.

1. Was there a full and fair understanding of MESSES. EDITORS:-I have noticed a dis-

on for publishing small tracts?

2. How large a proportion of the done contributed by Presbyterians and Communications are contributed by Presbyterians and Communications. are contributed by Presbyterians and Congre-gationalises? It is said they furnish nearly-sill the gratuitous donations, and that the repre-sentatives of other denominations control the disposal of these funds.

sentatives of other denominations control the disposal of these funds.

3. What proportion of the donations contributed in New England come from Congregationalists?

4. Is it the practice of the secretary of the American Tract Society at Boston, in his visits to congregations, to present the claims of the society to the several denominations represented in said society, or does he confine his efforts chiefly to Congregationalists?

These inquiries are made by one who has long been

A Life Member of the American Tract Society.

HOW OLD MUST A MINISTER BE TO CEASE

In some interesting remarks on this question from a report of the Essex County Education Society, lately published in the Recorder, I find the following sentence. "We could mame a man in the valley of the Mississippi, about seventy years old, who, if he has forgotten more than some ministers of thirty know, still knows more, and is willing to do more in the sacred office, than some who are in the prime of life." We at the West understand this to refer to Dr. LTMAN BEKCHKR; and that your readers may see how true it is in this application, I send you the following narrative of what actually took place during the first week of the present month of November. We will give it in the good doctor's own words, as related at the social freside after his return from Fort Wayne—a town which many of your readers knows lies in the north of Indianis—where he was called to attend a protracted meeting, and also to assist in the ordination. FROM LABOR?

the north of Indiania—where he was called to attend a protracted meeting, and also to assist in the ordination of one of his sons.

"Well, our boat landed at St. Mary's about seven o'clock Friday afternoon, and there were over sixty-two miles of hard road between me and Fort Wayne, and I knew if I didn't make a bold push I could not get there before Sunday. So when the landlord came down on the boat I hailed him directly. hailed him directly.

I hailed him directly.

'Sir, I must have supper directly, and a horse, saddled and bridled, for Fort Wayne.'

Here stepped up a gentleman, who it seems knew me, and said,

'Doctor, you must come down with me to my house.'

my house.'
So I went down with him, and understanding
I was bound for Fort Wayne, he said,
'You will remain with me to-night—for of
course you can't think of going on to-night.'
'Yes sir, I must get over fifteen or twenty
miles to-night.'

"Yes sir, I must get over litteen or twenty miles to-night."

'Oh! impossible! the road is horrid, and it will be very dark."

'Can't help that, I must go."

'Why, but doctor, you don't know any thing about it, I would not risk my own neck on that road."

'Very likely you would'nt—but I think I must try it."

try it.'
'Well,' said my friend, 'if you are so bent

"Well,' said my friend, 'if you are so bent upon it, and will come to my house and rest till ten o'clock, the moon will rise then, and I will take my horse and go with you, and pilot you through the first fifteen miles."

"Well, I thanked him, and after supper went and lay down to rest, and at ten o'clock he called me, and the moon was up and our horses ready, and we took to our saddles,—and well it was that he went with me, for sure enough I never could have found the horrible way,—deep in woods,—half the time mid leg deep in mud, amid stumps and logs, and sometimes black sloughs, and places where we had to turn off the track and make a circuit of a mile about through the woods on the right, and then come back and just strike the path and diverge off for a mile on the left. We must have made as much as eight miles additional in these crossings. At last between two and three o'clock at night we came out of the worst of it, on to a tolerable western road, and as there was a little village there I thanked my guide, and told him I would not trouble him to go farther; so he stopped to lodge in the village. As for me, I felt lively and brisk, mit the moon shone clear, and I thought I would just hold on the rest of the night. About day-break I got into the town of Wiltshire. Where I slept two hours, took breakfast, About day-break I get into the town of Wilt shire, where I slept two hours, took breakfast and then went on. At three o'clock I cam within eleven miles of Fort Wayne, and really I was tell you. I did feel size 1. I can tell you, I did feel tired—almost worn out I didn't know but I had gone beyond the mark I stopped an hour for dinner, and jogged on Soon a young man overtook me, and company and talk revived me, and seemed to revive my

and others to let the world know the author lives.

Among the endless variety of books at the present day intended for Sabbath schools and young persons, biography holds an important place. Too many of these books are made from very slender materials. The habit of treading lightly o'er the ashes of the dead, is pardonable, even when it makes more of slender virtues than truth would allow. But books written from the recollections of such a life are like a pointed sun. Light and heat are wanting. This fault is easily detected, by the discriminating reader.

The sail greader.

There are many books of which this is not true. Among them stands the Lark or Thonas Crantien. His life makes the book, not the book his life. I first read the book by recommendation of an educated friend, who said he "had cried a bowl full of tears over it." I have no hesitation in savine, it is the most value.

he "had cried a bowl full of tears over it." I have no hesitation in saying, it is the most valuable book of the kind I ever read. If a christian wants to know how to be happy—if he wants to know how to do good to the most hopeless—if he wants to know how to be a great men, without property and without education, let him read the Lape of Thomas Caanfield.

The man who caused this book to be published in this country, by the Massacanoserts Samaru School. Society, may never feel that he has lived in vain. Every christian in the land, old or young, should have it. I have thought a man's life would be well spent in travelling over the country only to put this book into every house. If I had the ready means of other days, I would give a copy of this book as a New Year's present to each of the fifty persons connected with the church to whom I now minister.

Mr. Hean's August — It is known that Hon.

MR. HOAR'S AGENCY. -It is known that Hon. SAMUEL HOAR of Concord has been appointed by Gov. Batuca, in pursuance of a resolve of the legislature of this state, to proceed to South

ne a | gave due notice of his appointment and his du. es. This intelligence was communicated by the overnor to both branches of the legislature. es. This inte whereupon Mr. DeTreville introduced in the te a series of resolutions conden Mr. H.'s mission, the two last being as follows:

Resolved, That the state of South Carolina ought not to submit to any dictation, either from a sister state or from the Supreme Court of the United States, on a subject of such wtal importance to herself as the government of her colored population; and should the aforesaid Act be declared unconstitutional and invalid by the Federal Courts, the principle of self preservation will nevertheless compel her citizens, at every expense of life and property, to uphold and maintain the due and rigid enforcement of the said law, according to its very letter and spirit. Resolved, That the state of So

Pirit.

Resolved, That the conduct of the state of Massachusetts in attempting to procure, by Federal Legislation, the repeal of a law which was intended to be and is a barrier between the intended to be and is a barrier between the in unwarrantable and gross insult to the people

The Editors' Cable.

THE PULPIT CYCLOFEDIA, AND CHRISTIAS MINISTER'S COMPANION, containing three hundred and sixty skeletons and sketches of sermon, and eighty-tieo essays on Biblical learning, theological studies, and the composition and ketivery of sermons. The London critition of four volumes complete in one. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Sold by Charles Tappan, 114 Washington street, Boston.

In our paper of November 7th, we gave pretty fully and plainly our views of works of this nature, having then only seen a notice in the New York papers of a work just issued called the "Theological Sketch Book." The "Pulpit Cyclopedia" is of the same family. We now say again, we regret the appearance of such books. The public pliment to the ministers of this country, in as-suming that such works can find a ready and profitable market. It is putting temptation the way of lazy ministers. And those who an not constitutionally indolent, acquire, in the use of such books, a habit which is fatal to original and independent thought, and which shuts ou the possibility of high attainments. Such use of other men's labors must also injure the moral sense, for it is a plagiarism, and those wi practice it are ashamed to own it. Further, the issuing of such books is fitted to produce the im pression abroad that ministers get their sermon minister enters his pulpit, there is likely to n the audience a feeling of uncertainty wheth er he is preaching a sermon that he has writte transcribed. All this is as needless as it is it urious. Ministers, with rare exceptions, ar not such dwarfs and dolts as to need patterns of sermons ready made to their hands. Yet we must leave a topic upon which a volume might be written, only adding that the "Pulpit Cy-clopedia," and kindred works, had better be kept in London where they were made, and used if at all, by the full fed clergy of the establish ment for whom they were intended. The essays in the book before us appear to be well written, and if published by themselves would enrich a clergyman's shelf.

VINDICATION OF RUSSIA AND THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS. By David K. Hilchcock. Boston: Saxton, Peirce & Co.

Dr. Hitchcock has brought together much valuable history in regard to Russia and its Emperor, embracing many important facts concerning Poland and the Polish insurrection The chapter on the religious customs, &c. of Russia, is full of interest, as is that on the Russian nobility. Chapter X. on slavery in Prussia, slaves, serfs, licensed serfs, and the scribe entire. Near the close of the work is a letter from Dr. Baird—the result of his personal observations during a residence in Russia. and giving a highly flattering account of the Emperor Nicholas, both in his public and private character. A crowd of matter compels u to defer the publication of this letter till next week. Meanwhile let those who can purchase the book and read it through.

Hours of Meditation, and devotional refection upon the religious, moral, and social duties of life; by Heinrich Zschokke. Translated from the German. Now York; J. S. Redical For sale at all the bookstores.

Something concerning this book may be inerred from the title page, and those who would know yet more of it must purchase and read.

THINK! ACT! PRAY! THE LANGUAGE OF LOVE.
THOUGHTS AMONG FLOWERS.
RELIGIOUS LACON. The above are beautiful minature volumes, gilt backs and edges, from the press of J. S. Redfield. New York The above are beautiful minature volume

booksellers. They are gems in their way, consisting of short and choice selections, from distinguished authors. LUTHER AND CALVIN, by D'Aubigne distinguished author of this work, and the equally distinguished subjects he has chosen, must

in parvo, covering only 90 pages, and is for sale by Crocker & Brewster. ALISON ON TASTE.-A new and handsome has just been issued from the press of the Har pers, and is for sale in this city by Crocker &

render it exceedingly attractive. It is multum

SYMPATHY MEETING AT ANDOVER. Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the friends of neeting-house, on Tuesday evening. Nov. It for the benefit of Capt. Jonathan Walker, The meeting was called to order by the Rev.

Brewster, 47 Washington street.

Prayer was offered by the writer.
The meeting was addressed The meeting was addressed by Loring Moody, Esq., chairman of the commutee of cliracens at Harwich, giving a history of Capt. Walker for several years past, and his final art. Polarida.

rest and imprisonment in Pensacola, I following preamble and resolutions, which were Moreas, the obligation is binding upon man, "to love his neighbor as himself," an regard the rights of all men as his rights; whereas, the existence of a state of thing this country does set at nought the above cept, making it a crime to do to others as would have them do to us; and whereas, the country does not continue to the country does not continue to the country does not continue to the country does not continue the continue the continue the country does not continue the continue the

m do to us; and whereas, we

have the most explicit demonstration of the ex-ceeding sinfulness of holding our fellow-beings in bendage; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the first and most impor-

the United States, and, co

the cause of acontion, and to all such
The writer supported the above resolu
a short speech, and was followed by M
Smith and Wm. Jenkins, tried friends is
ti-slavery cause, and known by their ge
contributions to the cause, whenever pre
A contribution was taken of \$17, 10
sid of Capt. Welker, after which, a con
of seven was appointed, to be called the "
er Committee," to solicit aid for Capt. V
and all who might be brought into sim

Voted, That the above resolutions be for ed to the Liberator, Emancipator, Boste corder, and Massachusetts Ploughman, fo Yours, in behalf of the meeting, And in the cause of human J. M. H. I

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Andover, Nov. 20, 1844.

The President's message came too late paper last week, and we presume that this time most of our readers have seen this time most of our readers have seen is a document of great length, and takes usual topics of an annual messa, an which, till lately, have been afte unua-gives first of all a highly flattering pa gives first of all a nighty flattering p the working of our free institutions, and success which thus far has attended th success which thus far has attended the experiment of a political confederacy; of our foreign relations as continuing for refers to the negotiation between us and Britain, in reference to the Oregon Terristill pending, and recommends measures cilitating emigration to that territory; some unadjusted matters between the States and the government of her Be Majesty, especially those arising from ures and detensions of American ships coast of Africa; gives a paragraph on ture of an attempt to stipulate with the Ge coast of Airea; gives a paragraph on ure of an attempt to situpulate with the Ge States for a reduction of the duties les our tobacco and other leading articles cultural production; is happy to say the gium has assimilated the flag of the States to her own, so far as the direct tra tween the two countries is concerned;

tween the two countries is concerned; tains the strongest hopes that a treaty chinese Empire will be concluded; so relations with Brazil continue friendly the Republic of New Grenada still wis indemnity in the case of the brig "Me that the congress of Venezuela has mu provision for the payment of the \$18,00 lated, in discharge of its liabilities in the case; that our Minister to Chili has fa effecting an adjustment, in the second of case; that our Minister to Chili has fareflecting an adjustment in the second of the Macedonian; and that the claims of of the United States against the Reput Peru have not been adjusted. These we being disposed of, the President read great measure of his administration, viz. ation. After alluding to the war between ice and Texas, to the righty, there arise and Texas, to the righty, there arise ico and Texas, to the injury thence are American interests, and to the ineffectual of this government to bring about a cessa hostilities, he adds, that no alternative we to the Executive, but to take advantage

well known dispositions of Texas, and to her to enter into a treaty for annexing he

tory to that of the United States.

Since your last session, Mexico has threed to renew the war, and has either ma proposes to make, formidable preparation invading Texas. She has issued decreed proclamations, preparatory to the comment of hostilities, full of threats, revolute humafity; and which, if carried into would arouse the attention of all chromother of the commentation of feeling, is too much reason to believe, has been presented in the commentation of feeling, is too much reason to believe, has been presented in the commentation of the commentat ad in consequence of the negotiation of the treaty of annexation with Texas. The E tive, therefore, could not be indifferent to proceedings; and it felt it to be due, as to itself as to the honor of the country, it strong representation should be made to Mexican government upon the subject. was accordingly done; as will be seen copy of the accompanying despatch from strong representation should be made a Maxican government upon the subject. was accordingly done; as will be seen copy of the accompanying despatch fro Secretary of State to the United States at Mexico. Mexico has no right to je the peace of the world by urging any lon useless and fruitless contest. Such a con of things would not be tolerated on the pean continent. Why should it be on this war of desolation, such as is now threa by Mexico, cannot be waged without invour peace and tranquillity. It is idle to that such a war could be looked upon w difference by our own citizens, inhabitin joining states; and our neutrality we violated in despite of all efforts on the the government to prevent it. The coursettled by emigrants from the United under invitations held out to them by Spa Mexico. Those emigrants have left them friends and relatives who would a to sympathise with them in their difficant who would be tell by those sympaths. to sympathise with them in and who would be led by the and who would be led by those sympath participate in their struggles, however one the action of government to prevent it. would the numerous and formidable but Indians, the most warike to be found i land, which occupy the extensive region land, which occupy the extensive region tiguous to the states of Arkansas and Mis and who are in possession of large tracountry within the limits of Taxas, be like remain passive. The inclination of the merous tribes lead them invariably whenever pretext exist.

whenever pretext exist.

Mexico had no just ground of disple against this government or people for ne ing the treaty. What interest of hers we fected by the treaty? She was despoil nothing, since Texas was forever lost The independence of Texas was recognise. The independence of Texas was forerer to the company of the leading powers of the earl was free to treat—free to adopt her own was ree to treat—rree to adopt her own policy—free to take the course which a lieved was best calculated to secure her ness. Her government and people deci annexation to the United States; and the ceutive naw in the acquisition of such a term process. ecutive saw in the acquisition of such a terthe means of advancing their permanent hees and alory. What principle of good
then was tolated? what rule of political
sis trampled under foot? So far as Mexico
self was concerned, the measure should
been regarded by her as highly beneficial,
inability to reconquer Texas had been exhi
I repeat, by eight—now nine—years of fru
and ruinous contest. In the meantime, T
as been growing in population and resou
Emigration has flowed into her territory, fro
parts of the world, in a current which cont
increase in strength. Mexico requires a
manest boundary between that young res
manest boundary between the reserved reserved reserved reserved
manest boundary between the reserved reserved reserved reserved reserved reserved
manest boundary between the reserved reserved reserved reserved reserved
manest boundary between the reserved reserved reserved reserved reserved reserved
manest boundary between the reserved reserved reserved reserved reserved reserved reserved
manest boundary between the reserved re continues separate and detached from the ted States, will inevitably seek to consol has strength by adding to her domain in contiguous provinces of Mexico. The servent from the control of the Central armsent has, heretofore, manifested itself in a fitness of the servent from the control of these provinces; and its fair to infort of those provinces; and it is fair to infer the provinces; and it is fair to infer the opportunity to proclaim their independs and to form close alliances with Texas. was would thus be endless; or if consation hostilities should occur, they would only an

teed, That the conduct of the sent husetts in attempting to procure by Palgislation, the repeal of a law which and to be and is a barrier between the day of the abolitonis, arrantable and gross insult to the positions.

The Editors' Table.

a our paper of November 7th, we pare an nature, having then only seen a notice in a nature, having then only seen a notice in a New York papers of a work just issued, lied the "Theological Sketch Book." The Pulpit Cyslopedia" is of the same family. To now say sgain, we regret the appearance of the books. The publishers pay a poor consideration to the ministers of this country is a supersystem. nt to the ministers of this coun sing that such works by the state of the sta dependent thought, and which shute ou sense, for it is a plagiarism, and those who ing of such books is fitted to produce the insion abroad that ministers got their sermous books and study but little, and when a er enters his pulpit, there is likely to be audience a feeling of uncertainty whethis preaching a sermon that he has written, ne, the more difficult parts of which he has bed. All this is as needless as it is in uch dwarfs and dolts as to need patterns of t leave a topic upon which a volume might written, only adding that the "Pulpit Cydin," and kindred works, had better be kep all, by the full fed clergy of the care of the creament of for whom they were intended. The creament of the care o book before us appear to be well wri d if published by themselves would enrich

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Ausen on Taste.-A new and hand tion of this well known and standard work has just been issued from the prose of the Harster, 47 Washington street.

SYMPATHY MEETING AT ANDOYER Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the friends of summity, in Andover, was held at the flagist neeting-house, on Tuesday evening. New 18, by the benefit of Capt. Jonathan Walker, of farwich.

arwich.

The meeting was called to order by the Rev.

Tr. Corbitt.

Mr. Corbitt.

Prayer was offered by the writer.

The meeting was addressed by Lorey Moody, Esq., chairman of the committee of six costs at Harwich, giving a history of Walker for several years past, and his feel rest and imprisonment in Pecassols. After his address, which was instead to sit attention and interest, the writer introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which was independ:

following preamble and resolutions, where adopted:

Warress, the obligation is binding on man, "to love his neighbor as historif, series whereas, the existence of a state of things in this country does act at neogh the short copt, anking it a crime to de to others a woold have them do to are not should have the neat explicit demonstration of coeding simulates of holding our fellowing the short of the state of the state of the short of the shor

the United States, and, consequently, under the control of the general government, having airm-promed one of our fellow-citizens, (taken upon the high seas,) for obeying the law of God, and doing an act of kindness, deserves to be looked upon by the civilised world as a nation favoring princy and robbery.

The interests of Mexico, therefore, could in nothing be better consulted than the permitted to algualize his exit by a consumment of the committee appointed to inquire may not be permitted to algualize his exit by a consumment of the sation of his annexation scheme, and an entailment upon the exiting ordered twenty-two persons the sation of so heavy and perpetual a curse.

The interests of Mexico, therefore, could in nothing be better consulted than the permitted to algualize his exit by a consumment of the treaty, the sation of so heavy and perpetual a curse.

The interests of Mexico, therefore, could in nothing be better consulted than the permitted to algualize his exit by a consumment of the permitted to algualize his exit by a consumment of the permitted to algualize his exit by a consumment of the permitted to algualize his exit by a consumment of the permitted to algualize his exit by a consumment of the permitted to algualize his exit by a consumment of the permitted to algualize his exit by a consumment of the permitted to algualize his exit by a consumment of the permitted to algualize his exit by a consumment of the permitted to algualize his exit by a consumment of the permitted to algualize his exit by a consumment of the permitted to algualize his exit by a consumment of the permitted to algualize his exit by a consumment of the permitted to algualize his exit by a consumment of the permitted to algualize his exit by a consumment of the permitted to algualize his exit by a consumment of the permitted to algualize his exit by a consumment of the permitted to algualize his exit by a consumment of the permitted to algualize his exit by a consumment of the permitted to algualize his exit by a consum

committee appointed to inquire into the facts after having ordered twenty-two persons to be set at liberty, condemned the following persons to hard labor for life in Siberia: —Gervanius J. Jowaki, assessor of the erriminal tribunal at Legya; Wludislas Wieckowski, advocate; and Alexander Karpinski, advocate. Eighteen others were condemned to the same punishment for ten

not exactly, corre		D-11	D
	Clay.	Polk.	Burney and Sca
Pennsylvania,	161.203	167,535	3,138
Maryland,	35,984	32,676	-1
Rhode Island,	7,322	4,846	5
New Jersey,	38,318	37,495	131
Ohio,	155,057	149,117	8,050
Delaware,	6,267	5.965	-1
New York,	232.454	237,455	15,757
North Carolina,	43,232	39,287	
Connecticut,	32,828	29,839	1,943
Massachusetts,	66,872	52,985	10,860
Vermont,	26,778	18,049	3,970
Georgia,	42,106	44,155	
New Hampshire,	17,866	27,160	4,161
Maine,	31,672	46,103	4,866
Tennessee,	60,030	59,917	
Virginia,	43,677	49,570	
Kentucky,	61,279	52.006	
Illinois,	45,145		
Indiana,		2,250	
Michigan,		3,500	
Mississippi,		6,000	
Louisiana,		790	
Missouri,		8,000	
Arkansas,		3,000	
Alabama,		11,250	
South Carolina,	Chosen by Legislature.		

The Hos. J. Phillips Phonix, member of Congress, from the city of New York, has presented to Dr. Sewell of Washington, as a token of gratitude for the kinduces extended to him by Dr. S. during his late severe illness a pair of elegant aliver pitchers.

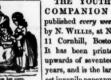
The Electoral College of Pennsylvanis met at Harrisburg on Wedneedsy of last week, and cast their 26 votes for Polk and Dallas.

M. Harrison Tombridge an old and highly re-

No. 5-Presentation Books. THE ANUALETTE offsed by the same budy as the Language of the series. The new critical structures are continuation of the series. The new criticals is translated, controlling most delightful and not translated, controlling most delightful and not translated, comprising most delightful and not translated to the controlling translated to the controlling translated by T. & CASTER & CO., office of the Living App. 110 Weakington street.

Doe, 12.

WEST END TEA STORE. FORES & HOWE would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have on hand and for sale, a new and choice spiction of



MRS. CILLEY.

We've laid her in the temb side her young heart's idol. There ahe sleepe caim, and beautiful, and sweet repose, or patient soul wrestling with grief no more.

We, who have seen lier slight and tender form bend to the blast That swept so fearfully across her path, Rescing away her brighters anthly hopes, May now rejoice that she hath found a home May now rejoice that she hash found a house for caim and pure. Yet, to see these orphise Take their last ione h—Ah! 'twent a touching scene. Well might they weep, and cling to the loved form That even in death still wore a mother's smile. That smile to them was doubly beaviful. And dear those tipe, which ne'er could bless them is

As death approached the sufferer, 'twas said lier youngest dove moreour'd in finis-like tones, Mourațul and lew : 'We have ne dather; soon We shall save ne meder.'' For, when her eyes First save the light, her father stood among. 'The Station's Council; but she never looked Upon his face; soo did he return to see. Sow bright a getn was that which graced his house.

Heibinks had he but seen that sweet young face, He would have paused—ay, storaly braved the scora He would have pensed—ay, sterely braved the secent Of a proof word; and consectency, reason, truth, And love, but triumphed noisly o'er felor house. God alisted thee, daughter dear, with him whe reason Afar, now all unconscious of his hous, And the young brether by thy vide. Ye have The promise; * bind it to your hears.

Farewell! dear sister; long thy friends must a at left us. But we will not forget thee. The Christian virtues which advanced thy life Shall live in our remembrance. Thoughts of thee, And of thy loving heart, as off they come Will make us feel that thou ant near to shed Thy poulte influence around us still. May thy faith, and charity, and hope of heaven, Be ours; that when we die, we too may go agton, October, 1844.

The following Original Hymn, written by a young lady of the congregation, was sung by the choir of the First Purch in Marhichead, immediately after the farewell sere Rev. M. A. H. Niles, to his people on Sabhath

ORIGINAL HYMN.

The green wreaths of Summer lie withered and strews, The glories of Autumn have fashed and gone; And the voice of the winds, like the deep tolling bell, is solemnly pealing the mournful farewell. With grateful remembrance we think of the past, While the dark shroud of grief e'er our spirits is a

And sadly the thoughts on the inture will dwell, Dear pastor, in team as we bid thee farewell! The souls thou hast wen to the Saviour, will be A bright crown of glory in Beaven for thee! To thee their loud chorus unceasingly swell, Undimmed by the tear or the gloomy farewell.

Oh yes! 'mid the sorrow and grief of the heart, ne hope to the soul can its glory impart One thought the deep anguish of parting can quell, We bid thee not now an eternal farewell!

We shall meet thee again in the land of the bleat-

THE DEPARTED. BY PARE BENJAMIN.

was, it was forgotten or neglected. The son, confident in his own strength of mind, felt indignant at the implication that he could be guilty of a dishonorable act. Years passed on, the venerable father had long been reposing in the grave, and his son, at the age of fifty, reduced by disease to the last verge of life, made the following dying confession:

'Life draws to a close; my career has been miserable, and death finds me without hope. A misspent life is about to be succeeded by a terrible reckoning. An affectionate father earnestly cautioned me, in the days of my self-confiding youth, to guard against the first step in sin. His advice was thoughtlessly rejected, and to this may all my subsequent miseries be traced. While under my father's roof, and impressed by his example, I thought that I could never be induced to utter a tame-hood; but when engaged in business, I was tempted to secure purchasers by exaggera-ting the quality of my goods, and this so weakened the moral sense that I could soon weakened the moral sense that I could soon without compunction habitually deceive purchasers by palming upon them inferior articles. This prepared the way for direct falsebood, and at this I learned never to hasebood, and at this I learned never to hesitate, when I conceived it to be for my worldly profit. By constant practice, I soon lost all reverence for the sacred character of truth, and at length, on more than one occasion, I perjured myself for gain, with no other counteracting feeling than that of the fear of detection. Between perjury and the first departure from strict truth there is a wide difference; and yet I can now see the descent was gradual and easy. The first step led to the last.'

I acon imitated their example in confirming my word with strong asservations. These are regarded as innocent by many, but they led to greater departures from the propric-ties of speech. An occasional oath seemed to give force to a declaration, and God was appealed to on slight occasions. Soon all reverence for the divine name wore off, and in common conversation it was used in a profane and impious manner. Swearing became a habit, until at length my conversation was interlarded with oaths, and my anger was expressed in the most terrible imprecations. Thus, also, between the first and the last there was a natural connection.

profine and impions manner. Swearing became a habit, until at length my converges astion was interlarded with oaths, and my anger was expressed in the most terrible imprecations. Thus, also, between the first and the last there was a natural connection.

Could I ever commit a wilful fraud!
THE THIRD STEP.

Could I ever commit a wilful fraud!
The times was when I would have spursed the insinuation. I felt strong in conscious integrity. The artifaces of business, however, to which I referred, not only involved a departure from truth, but led to the abandonment of common honesty. Präsing goods beyond their value to tempt purchasers, was followed by more direct and positive frauds; and from frauds of a minor kind, I was finally led to cheat my creditors out of a large amount, by a pretended and fraudulent insolvency. All the public odium consequent upon such a mancurer was encountered without a blesh, and for the sake of present gain I was willing to throw away all the reputation I had.

**Often had I been cautioned against the insidious approaches of intemperance; and my father's maxim was, they only are positively safe who refrain from taking the first false step. This caution I soon learned or ridicule. It was well enough, I thought, for those who had no power of self-courty, to avoid all contact with the exhilarating cup; but as for myself, I had dong condon a salvaish habit. Thus I reasoned, and thus I for some time I advanced, but still could by the conditions of the country and mankind. They implied to ridicule. It was seed of good companionship, indulge in occasional excess, I could preven it if my degenerating into a slavish habit. Thus I reasoned, and thus I is for more than the first false step. This caution I soon learned or ridicule. It was seed of good companionship, indulge in occasional excess, I could preven it if on degenerating into a slavish habit. Thus I reasoned, and thus I is form on the Hiduson, not, as it provest, to recommend the provided the contents of the contents of the content blinded myself. I made the first laise ample show to amp intoxication. For a moment I relented, and determined to tax my resolution for an entire reform. It shall be so, I said; but it was not so. I felt chained like a galley-slave; my efforts to abstain only convinced me that I had placed myself under the power of a demon who could retain his prisoner. I was, in short, an irreclaimable drunkard; and each succeeding day only sunk me deeper into the abyss of degradation and ruin, from which I might have been saved by quarding the first stee.

tion and ruin, from which I might have been saved by guarding the first step.

'Similar has been my career in other vices; the lustful thought has entailed licentious habits; anger in the heart has led to malice and revenge; and here, at length, lies the victim of those vices, worn out in body, broken down in reputation, lost in self-respect, shocked at the recollection of the past, affrighted in view of the future. Oh! how different might it have been, had I been careful to guard against the first step in sin.'

miserable, and death finds me without A missipent life is about to be such by a terrible reckoning. An affecte father earnestly cautioned me, in days of my self-confiding youth, to a gainst the first step in sin. His is was thoughtlessly rejected, and to may all my subsequent miseries bed. While under my father's roof, and essed by his example, I thought that I is never be induced to utter a false; but when engaged in business, I was the world. 'Cut off in the midst of happiness and the measure purchases by a mess and hope!' Alas I did she not cut the ness and hope!' Alas! did she not cut the

A girl in the country, exposed to a changeful climate, gets a new bonnet, instead of a flannel garment. A rheumatism is the consequence. Should the girl ait down tranquilly with the idea that Providence has sent the rheumatism upon her, or should she charge it on her vanity, and avoid the folly in future! Look, my young friends, at the man of discounts. or should be profit. By constant practice, I not should she charge it on her vanity, and avoid the folly in future? Look, my young and beneats, and for other articles of dreams and for other articles of truth, and at length, on more than ne occasion, I perjured myself for gain, with no other counteracting feeling than hat of the fear of detection. Between entripy and the first departure from strict ruth there is a wide difference; and yet I am now see the descent was gradual and say. The first step led to the last.

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THE SECOND STEP.

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Agricultural.

EXTRACTS Mr. Bancroff's Address before the York State Agricultural Society.

American ideas small travel on your provenand the genius of humanity guide your helms; while we who remain at home, will water the tree of peace, so that its roots shall strike deep in the earth, and its branches tower to the heavens! we will so nurture and protect it, that its verdure shall be perennial—that no spirit

Whist every man who borrows much, feels the truth of this sauge, how many still persist in the practice of borrowing. Why, I know several farmers who are doing business on a right large scale, who borrow the plough which breaks their fullow—the harrow which levels it—the

DEFERRED ITEMS.

DEFERRED ITEMS.

A PILORIM RELIC.—The Connecticut Historical Society has recently become possessor of a valuable relic, in the shape of the identical deal chest, formerly owned by the venerable Elder Brawster, one of the noble band of settlers, who landed on Plymouth Rock. The chest was brought over in the May-Flower, and is identified by satisfactory testimony. It has always remained in possession of the lineal descendants of the Elder. It passed from him into the bands of his son, William Brewster, thence into the possession of his grandson Joseph Brewster, and afterwards into the possession of his grandson between who married William Sampson, and removed to West Sprinfield, Massachusetts, where she died a few years since, at a great age, in the family of Pliny Day, from whom it has been procured by the Connecticut Historical Society.—Mer. Journal.

THE Cost of Fashion.—From a pamphle sent us, says the Evening Mirror, we learn that fee kundred millions of dollars are spent annually in the United States for such articles of dres as are subject to the Suctuations of fashion ly in the United States for such articles of drama are subject to the Suctuations of fashion. Of this sam it is computed that 16 millions are spent for hats, probably about 30 millions for caps and bonnets, and for other articles of dress not less than 400 millions. So that not far from a million and a half dollars are spent daily for clothing; of which if the calls of Fashies claim but ten par cent. (but probably she receives double the sum,) one handred and fifly thousand dollars are sacrificed daily at the footsteol of the fichle goddens, by the enlightmend citizens of the United States.

AMPRITMENTE DISINTERED.—The theatre of the socient city of Parma has been discovered at a considerable depth in the earth, and in a remarkable state of preservation. The government has ordered researches to be made, and has nurchased several houses which stand in the

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I am, dear doctor, yours, Da. A

THE POPE AND THE CHRISTIAN AL

According to the Metropolitan C. Almanac for 1844, the Roma C. church numbers 65 cardinals, 12 archs, 147 archbishops, 584 bish vicariates, 9 prefectures, 95 coad auxiliaries, suffragans, &c., 3627 saries, and 160,842,424 souls. A ment in the Times of October laries this last date up to 200,06 The number of the lower secular c and that of the regular clergy. and that of the regular clergy,

The following are the statistics of church in the United States :- Die 21, apostolic vicariate 1, number of ops 17, bishops elect 8, priesta churches, 611, other stations 461, churches, OII, other stations 461, sinstical seminaries 19, clerical st 261, literary institutions for young 16, female academies 48, elemachools passim throughout most of t ceses, periodicals 15, population 1,30 Late accounts carry the population 2,000,000.

In 1836 there were in the United States 19, highers 1, westbackers

States 12 bishops, I archbishop, priests, 300 churches, 10 college convents, and 600,000 of the R Catholic denomination.—New York Hence the increase of the R church in this country since amounts to 12 bishops, 293 priese churches, and other stations, 1,40 individuals, and other things in pre-

should the said church go on incing for the next thirty years as she done for the last eight years, the pewould be a majority of the population the United States, and the pope of preme temporal ruler.

In England, since 1814, the Rocharch has also increased in an asto increased in an area. The same proportion for the next years, the pope would rule Great.

years, the pope would rule Great ain also, and then the dream of Gre YII. would become a frightful rea for the papal system is a theorracy, politico-religious despotism. When the civil power is too strong for popery clings to it, and adds to strength in return for the support, or eration, she may derive from it. Whe er the civil power is weak, Popery titelf around it, and gradually smot it down to a mere instrument of her political domination.

The hierarchy of Rome favors, nec The hierarchy of Rome favors, necrity, the establishment of a like hiera in the state. Charles I resisted the a fion of the hierarchical system of the chof England for the same reason that poleon re-introduced that of Rome France immediately after the battl Marengo. "No bishop, no king," wa motto of the unfortunate English arch; No pope, no emperor, was the of the unfortunate exile of St. Hele. The fundamental principle of Romish faith, salvation by works, through the church, places the lait the feet of the priesthood, and the

the feet of the priesthood, and the miversally received rule of that faith infallible and irresistible authority church, places the supreme pontifithe neck of his flock, and annihilate individuality and independence a nations. The spiritual and temporal evil necessarily flow from the influence exclusive sway of the Romish churinot yet fully known, or at least no

appreciated in the United States.

The spiritual evils may be summed in a few words. They begin and other exclusive compulsory establish in a few words. They begin and the exclusive compulsory establish of her religious creed. Now this "has nothing of Christ," as Frai Vettori said, "but the name." The of this proposition is obviously estably the fundamental principle of the ish faith above adverted to. And it well known to never the company to the compan ish faith above adverted to. And it well known to need a proof here th 1st, 2d, 4th and 7th commandme The idolatrous worship of that thu now worse than ever: the profanati the Sabbath is promoted by the chand the governments themselves: an antiquity, constancy, and generally the habit of carnal indulgence in worst figure have recognited by worst forms have prevented the gin the mind of the people, or a therefrom even the moral and idea of its sinfulness. It was no stacle, for instance, to the elev of Cardinal Del Monte—the same presided for so many years over Comeil of Trent for the mending of Church. Connect of Trent for the mending Church!—that he was notoriously stim sodomy; and it was no obstucle televation of Cardinal Mauro Capp

elevation of Cardinal Mauro Cappe to the papacy that he was so intim connected with his barber's family. former raised his Antinous to the card ate; the latter has quartered his bar wife and seven children in his palus the Quirinal, and close by his own a ing apartments. Rome is still what was, a sard trothel. Gaetanino, the ber, wields the keys of St. Peter's, as formerly did Olympia Muldice, and their prototypes in all ages of church. The difference consists in only, that the veil of hypocrisy is more energially drawn over the face o priesthood. The Romish church priesthood. The Romish church